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THE TRULY GREAT PRESIDENTS.

George Washington's Character Written by Thomas Jefferson.

From Jefferson's letter to Dr. Walter Jones, January, 1814.

His mind was great and powerful, without being of the very first order; his penetration strong, though not so acute as that of a Newton, Bacon or Locke, and as far as he saw, no judgment was ever sounder. It was slow in operation, being little aided by invention or imagination, but sure in conclusion. Hence the common remark of his officers of the advantage he derived from councils of war, where, hearing all suggestions, he selected whatever was best, and certainly no General ever planned his battles more judiciously. But if deferred during the course of the action, if any member of his plan was dislocated by sudden circumstances, he was slow in re-adjustment. He was incapable of fear, meeting personal dangers with the calmest unconcern. Perhaps the strongest feature in his character was prudence, never acting until every circumstance, every consideration, was maturely weighed, refraining if he saw a doubt, but when once decided going through with his purpose, whatever obstacles opposed. His integrity was most pure, his justice the most inflexible I have ever known; no motives of interest or con-sanguinity, of friendship or hatred being able to bias his decision. He was, indeed, in every sense of the word, a wise, a good and a great man; his temper was naturally irritable and high-toned; but reflection and resolution had obtained a firm and habitual ascendancy over it.

From Jefferson's letter to the Earl of Buchan, 1803.

The moderation of his desires and the strength of his judgment enabled him to calculate correctly that the right to that glory which never dies is to use power for the support of the laws and liberties of our country, not for its destruction; and his will accordingly survive the wreck of everything now living.

Federal Injunctions Against State Officers.

An important bill to regulate the granting of injunctions by Federal Judges has just been passed unanimously by the Senate in consequence of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Attorney-General of Minnesota.

That case arose out of a suit by certain stockholders in the Northern Pacific Railway Company who sought to restrain the Attorney-General of Minnesota and the members of the Railroad Commission of that State from enforcing a regulation fixing the rates to be charged for the transportation of passengers and goods upon the railroad under the jurisdiction of the commission. The Attorney-General disregarded a temporary injunction which was granted in the suit, contending that the Federal court had no power to grant it under the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution, because the action although nominally against him as Attorney-General was really a suit against a State, which may not be brought unless the State itself consents to be sued.

The Supreme Court of the United States held that the Attorney-General of Minnesota was mistaken in his position in this respect and fully sustained the power of the Circuit Court to enjoin his proceedings as a State officer. A very able dissenting opinion was written by Mr. Justice HARLAN, whose argument has commanded the respect even of those who have differed from his views most radically. The decision of the court the other way has naturally provoked criticism from the old-fashioned advocates of State rights; but there has been no disposition in Congress to dispute the finality or conclusiveness of the determination. The legislation in the Senate to which we refer is merely designed to regulate the power of Federal Judges in granting injunctions against State officers so that it shall not be exercised in any case by a single Judge sitting alone or without notice to the defendants except under extraordinary circumstances.

The bill provides in substance that no injunction restraining the enforcement of any statute of any State through the agency of any State officer shall be granted by any Circuit Court or District Court of the United States or by any Judge thereof on the ground that the statute is unconstitutional unless the application for the injunction shall be presented in the first instance to a Circuit Judge and shall be heard and determined by three Judges, of whom two shall be Circuit Court Judges and the third either a Circuit or a District Judge, and unless a majority of the three Judges shall concur in granting the application. Five days notice of the application must be given to the Governor and Attorney-General of the State and to the defendants in the suit, except in cases where a majority of the Judges think that irreparable loss and damage may result to the plaintiff unless a temporary restraining order is granted, in which event a majority of the Judges can grant such temporary restraining order, which is to remain in effect, however, only until both sides are

heard upon the motion. The statute further provides for a direct appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from any order granting or denying an injunction in this class of cases. The unanimity with which the Senate passed this bill is quite remarkable, inasmuch as many members of that body are strongly opposed to the doctrine of the decision in the Minnesota case. Their attitude, however, was well explained by the remarks of Mr. OVERMAN of North Carolina, who pointed out that there would not be nearly so much objection to an injunction against the enforcement of a State law which had been granted by three Judges after careful hearing and deliberation as had been aroused by the idea that a single Judge without notice to any one could stay the execution of a statute solemnly enacted by a State Legislature. We quote from his speech on this subject:

"This measure proposes that whenever a petition is presented the Circuit Judge before whom it is presented shall before granting the injunction call on one Circuit Judge and one District Judge or another Circuit Court Judge, making three Judges who shall pass upon the question of the injunction."

"We think, sir, that if this could be done it would do much to allay the feeling in the States. As was said by Mr. Justice HARLAN in his dissenting opinion in the Minnesota case, we have come to a sad day when one subordinate Federal Judge can enjoin the officer of a sovereign State from proceeding to enforce the laws of the State passed by the Legislature of his own State and thereby suspending for a time the laws of the State. In other words, in effect we thought under the Eleventh Amendment a State could not be sued, but the Supreme Court in the Minnesota case says a suit against the Attorney-General of a State is not a suit against the State. That being so, there being great feeling among the people of the States by reason of the fact that one Federal Judge has the hands of a sovereign State and enjoined in this manner the great officer who is charged with the enforcement of the laws of the State, causing almost a revolution as it did in my State, and in order to allay this feeling, if this substitute is adopted and three Judges have to pass upon the question of the constitutionality of a State statute and three great Judges say that the statute is unconstitutional, the officers of the State will be less inclined to resist the orders and decrees of our Federal courts. The people and the courts of the State are more inclined to abide by the decision of three Judges than they would of one subordinate inferior Federal Judge who simply upon petition or upon a hearing should tie the hands of a State officer from proceeding with the enforcement of the laws of his sovereign State."

Senator KNOX of Pennsylvania also made it very clear that the bill was restrictive in its character and in no wise enlarged the jurisdiction of the Federal courts, but merely recognized that jurisdiction as expounded in the Minnesota case. In brief, Congress thereby says to the Judges of the United States that hereafter no individual Judge sitting in one of the lower Federal courts shall interpose where he now has the power to do so, to restrain an officer of a State in enforcing a law of the State unless his judgment to the effect that such restraint ought to be exercised is confirmed by two other Judges sitting and acting with him.

This is a wise and conservative change in the law of procedure relating to injunctions and will, no doubt, insure the exercise of the greatest possible care on the part of the Federal judiciary in exercising a most delicate jurisdiction—that is to say, the power to prevent State officers from enforcing a State law on the ground that the law violates the Constitution of the United States.

The Hon. Eugene Hale's Good Faith and Honest Intentions.

THE SUN finds much to deplore in the present course of Senator HALE with regard to the investigation of bureau methods in the navy and the fearless application of correctives to defects in the system that are radical and that ought to be perceptible now to all impartial observers. In the spring of 1908 Mr. EUGENE HALE is more or less of a disappointment to us. His great experience and habits of independence, not less than his post as chairman of Naval Affairs, make him potentially the greatest agent of reform where the navy is concerned; and the efficient reform of the navy will render the country a patriotic service which cannot be overestimated. Mr. HALE, however, seems to prefer at this time to be a passive obstacle to reform, and we are very sorry for it. We scarcely know whether to attribute his attitude to indolence, to good nature under pressure of social influences or to a misconception of his duty to the Republican party in a Presidential year. It is certainly not due to any lack of courage. The Senator from Maine is not suspected of timidity in any personal or political relation.

In a letter printed in THE SUN yesterday, with very vigorous and useful criticism of naval things, Mr. HENRY REUTERDAHL, referred to a recent performance of Senator HALE's:

"On April 9 Senator HALE, chairman of the committee, presented to the Senate and had printed in the Record (see page 478) and as a document 'a paper, being hearings on the alleged structural defects in the United States battleships.' This paper was not, as stated by Mr. HALE, a 'hearing' on the alleged defects, but was simply an editorial from the Scientific American of April 4, 1908."

"Had Mr. HALE been actuated by the elementary principles of fair dealing he would have stated not only the source of the article but the name of the person who inspired it as well as the name of the person who advised him to insert it in the Record. Mr. HALE's offense is aggravated by the fact that the Scientific American article in question reproduces most of the misleading and erroneous statements contained in the Converse and Capps report, as well as a number of others that are highly original and pernicious. Mr. HALE, it is to be presumed, is well acquainted with all of the above facts, and he is therefore perfectly aware that the editorial from the Scientific American which he has inserted in the Record as a 'hearing' is eminently qualified to mislead public opinion."

On the face of things the publication in the Record of April 9 seems to warrant the harshest criticism of Mr. HALE for an abuse of the privilege to print. The unofficial and partisan remarks of the Scientific American are spread upon the journal of Congress with no other introduction or explanation than this:

"PAPER ON UNITED STATES BATTLESHIPS."
"Mr. HALE—Present a paper, being hearings on the alleged structural defects in the United States battleships. I move that it be printed in the Record, printed as a document and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs."

Then follows the entire text of the

article from the Scientific American, unaccompanied by any legend, credit line or indication limiting its significance or describing its purely unofficial and partisan source. As it stands on the record of Congress the paper might be misinterpreted by the ordinary reader to be an actual report of conclusions from the official hearings before Mr. HALE's committee. It might be a paper prepared and presented by the chairman of that committee himself. It might be understood as embodying Mr. HALE's own views about the alleged structural defects in United States battleships or as summarizing the views of Mr. HALE's colleagues. As for anything shown to the contrary in the text of the "paper" itself or in the manner of its presentation, as reprinted in the Record, it might even be mistaken for a slightly informal Presidential message on the subject. There is nothing whatever in the presentation of this "paper" in the Record to define its real status, namely, that of an outside and comparatively unimportant expression of opinion by an unofficial periodical, caught up by a member of Congress to reinforce his own position, and translated into Government type and spread upon the record according to a practice which has become common at both ends of the Capitol.

The incident is somewhat extraordinary. Are we to conclude, however, that in order to impose upon the public the Hon. EUGENE HALE, at his age of mature experience and confirmed reputation for scrupulously honorable processes, has attempted a contemptible trick which, when discovered, ought to cover his name with infamy? Not at all. THE SUN is happy to point out to Mr. REUTERDAHL and all other gentlemen who may be earnestly interested in this controversy a circumstance which certainly ought to modify their ideas of Mr. HALE's culpability.

It will be observed that Senator HALE's motion, as reported above, called for two methods of publication: first, in the Record, and secondly, as a separate document. The two forms of publication were nearly simultaneous but distinct. If Mr. HALE's intention had been in any respect devoid of candor, if he had desired to palm off this Scientific American editorial as a document of official or semi-official importance, it is not comprehensible that he should have deliberately suppressed the label in one case while deliberately uttering it in the other.

We have before us not only the Record containing the apparently deceptive publication to which Mr. REUTERDAHL and others have referred, but also Senate Document No. 427, constituting the second form of publication ordered by the Senate on April 9 on Mr. HALE's motion. Here the article from the Scientific American, entitled "The Senate Hearing on the Alleged Defects in Our Navy," is attended by the subjoined full and satisfactory explanation of its genesis and provenance:

"Article from the Scientific American (April 4, 1908) on the hearings on alleged structural defects in United States battleships."

The lines describing the origin of the article, we may add, are printed in capitals big enough and black enough to be read half way across the Senate Chamber. It is evident that the omission of the similar legend in the publication in the Record is a mere accident, due either to pure carelessness on Mr. HALE's part or to a blunder in the editing or makeup of the Record in the Government Printing Office. No other explanation can for an instant be entertained.

We hope that however severely the Hon. EUGENE HALE may be castigated for his real sins of omission and commission, nothing more will be said imputing to him capacity for the perpetration of a fraud so petty and so futile.

A Very Forlorn Hope.

A fashion in women's headgear or any other gear was never put down by censure or assault. The arbiters of fashion know their power and woman's submission to their decrees. A revolt against the position of the North Star would be as rational as to cry out against a fashion for women with any thought that they would renounce it. So we look upon this rebellion against the circumference and superstructure of the present style of hat as ill judged and futile, the forlornest of hopes.

A preachers' association in Delaware has declared war upon the successor of the picture hat, upon its size, its trimmings and its monopoly of space. The embattled clergymen complain that it shuts out a view of the preacher, and they sound a warning that if the women refuse to discard the hat men will not come to church. In New Jersey a minister exhorts the women to put away their conspicuous hats or take the responsibility of the men becoming backsliders. "At least check your hats in the cloakroom," urges this pastor. Bless him, has the church a cloakroom large enough to accommodate the hats?

It is refreshing to turn to one good deed of the big hat. In a church at St. Louis the altar curtains caught fire and there was no panic in the congregation, because the hats of the women in front interposed like a screen between the altar and the worshippers behind; no one could see the fire except the women in the first row, and they were so intent on inspecting one another's hats that the flames were put out before an alarm could be raised. The officiating clergyman afterward said that the abused hat "probably saved scores from injury and possible death." Think of this, ye ratters at the hat that won't come off.

Naval Activities.

The prompt and vigorous action of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. NEWBERRY, in the case of the alleged stowaway on the supply ship Brutus has brought relief to many anxious hearts. There was a story to the effect that a beautiful "Creole" girl had got aboard at Trinidad and made the trip through Magellan's Straits and then landed somewhere in Peru. Of course she was young, graceful, fascinating and so on, and naturally the utmost importance attached to her movements. But Assistant Secretary NEWBERRY at once con-

secrated himself to the task of threshing out the mystery. He girded up his loins and bulged into the very midst of things. Now we have the information that the most vaunted stowaway didn't get aboard at Trinidad or elsewhere and didn't disembark in Peru or any other place. Whereupon Assistant Secretary NEWBERRY bestrides the situation like a more or less reduced Colossus and bids us come to him for consolation.

Secretary METCALF is due on the Pacific Coast early next month. He is going to receive the huzzas of the excited populace, incidentally examining the armor belts and throwing upon that question the light of a completely authorized official opinion. Whether he can overhadow the magnificent intervention of JIM JEFFRIES or the extraordinary performances of the school children and the assorted citizens of Los Angeles and other places we do not pretend to say. He is going there, however, and we wish him well.

The difference between Secretary METCALF and his Assistant Secretary—and he ought to receive credit for this—is that he goes right to the spot for the facts about the armor belts, whereas Mr. NEWBERRY has disposed of the beautiful Creole stowaway without leaving his office in Washington. Both matters, of course, are of unutterable importance, but for this once if never again Secretary METCALF in our opinion leads easily.

Northern New York's Tercentennial.

On July 4, 1608, SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN and his companions discovered the lake which now bears his name. The proposal to observe the three hundredth anniversary of that event is excellent. Even more excellent is the proposal to acquire and hold permanently as property of the State such historic sites as Crown Point, Ticonderoga and others of more or less importance and interest.

In a report of the Lake Champlain Tercentenary Commission this comment is made:

"In discovering the lake that bears his name CHAMPLAIN also discovered the region that became New York State."

"He was the first white man to behold any portion of our State or to set foot there."

"His visit in July, 1608, was not only the beginning of recorded history in New York State but of a new era for the Western Continent."

Surely this event is worthy of a fitting and permanent memorial. The importance of the Champlain discovery is not at all modified by the Hudson discovery of a few months later or by the fact of earlier and more important settlement in the south than in the north. This summer Canada will celebrate the founding of Quebec and a fund is being raised for the purchase of the historic Plains of Abraham. The many conflicts in the Lake Champlain region were a part of the struggle of which WOLFE's defeat of MONTCALM was the climax. The British victory at Ticonderoga in 1755 gave England control in that vicinity until 1775, when ETHAN ALLEN made his appearance on May 10 and demanded the surrender of the fort "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

We are addicted to the alleged decoration of our cities by the erection of statues. Here and there we erect a monument. Historical societies essay the preservation of historic buildings. Some of the notable battlefields of the civil war have been bought and are held as national parks. There are a number of spots connected with our earlier history which should be the property of either the State or the nation. As a people we are far more deeply concerned in securing an appropriation for a new public building than we are in acquiring and suitably marking even the more important scenes in our early history.

All that is done in that direction is commendable, and it is a pity that there is not a greater public interest and activity.

The Legislature seems likely to celebrate its adjournment by passing the Spanish war veterans preference resolution, which would add 10 per cent. to the markings of all candidates for civil service jobs who had served in the Spanish war, the Philippine insurrection or the Boxer uprising. This grab is the logical consequence of the partiality with which veterans of the civil war have been treated, but the men who fought in 1861-65 have at least a recognized, if sentimental, claim to special treatment. For the granting of special privilege to the survivors of the later military campaigns this excuse is not yet available.

JOHN W. BEECHER captures Illinois State convention. The "conspiracy" against Colonel BAYAN gathers strength as the convention date draws near.

Lincoln and Beecher.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—It seems to me that in the very interesting talk of the veteran artist Conant in THE SUN of last Sunday there are two errors worth noting. Mr. Conant says: "There is another Beecher that ought to be painted—the Beecher standing calmly facing down that Manchester mob when Lincoln sent him over to England to stem the tide of sympathy that was running there for the Southern cause."

Lincoln never sent Beecher to England. The great preacher was utterly tired out by his efforts through pupil, platform and press, from the Prémont campaign in 1856 to the discouraging days of the war in 1862. He went to Europe for rest. As he passed through England, friends of the North urged him to speak there, but he was in no condition to do so and passed on to the Continent. On his return, however, it seemed to him unfair to have our liberal English friends do all the fighting for us in that country and he then yielded to their wish and consented to the series of addresses in Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool and London—a great address in five parts—which the world has since acclaimed as one of its masterpieces of oratory.

In 1862, when this occurred, Mr. Beecher was forty-nine years of age—hair black, eyes blue, form sturdy but agile, the embodiment of a man at his best, in the prime of his manhood. JOHN R. HOWARD.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 21.

Prayer Prevention of Drunkenness.

From the Philadelphia Record.
As a preventive for drunkenness and lawlessness Charles Edwards, former coxswain of Huston township, Clearfield county, believes there is nothing like prayer. For three years he placed his reliance in it, and he says it stood him in better stead than a revolver or a club. In 1904 Edwards was elected constable. Until that time his township had suffered from the loose habits of young men whose drunkenness and general conduct were the scandal of that section. His first act after taking the oath of office was to based on prayer. During his incumbency he arrested only one person for drunkenness. His successor, W. J. Joyce, has been in office only two months and there have been three drunken riots already. The neighbors are suspicious that he is not a praying man.

WHO SHALL PAY CAMPAIGN EXPENSES?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—The politicians are working to enable a small part of 14,000,000 or 15,000,000 voters to supply the other part with the names of persons for whom they can vote next November for President and Vice-President, or not vote at all.

Fortunately no other Federal executive officers—there are hundreds of thousands of them under the President's thumb—are to be voted for. If Federal executive officials were elective in the proportion that State executive officials are, the work of furnishing candidates would be overwhelming. No government known in history when our Constitution was framed had such a problem to solve as the United States Government now has. If the plan of that Constitution, which was the appointment by each State of electors to select in each State the persons preferred for President, and send the lists to the President of the Senate at Washington to be counted, could have been adhered to, the goings on that we now behold in local assemblies to send delegates to national party conventions would have been unnecessary. The Federal Constitution has been preserved in form, but the State electors are now in honor bound to vote for the Presidential candidates selected in national convention by the party successful in putting in office the State Presidential electors.

The framers of the Constitution seem to have intended that State Presidential electors should be free to make their own selection, but the politicians of neither party could tolerate it. The result is that by their own methods a small portion of each party dictates the candidates to the other portion. That dictating process is now going on, inspired by the presence and speeches of the more aspiring candidates. In a party sense, the necessity of concentrating the party vote is obvious, and yet the present convention system was not easily established to supersede the Congressional caucus plan, which was no better. Seventy or eighty years ago, State after State bolted away from convention nominations. The Democrats insisted on a two-thirds vote in order to safeguard State preferences. Later on, the national conventions began to bind Presidential candidates by prescribed doctrines, policies and rules of conduct to be observed in office. Honorable Presidents have endeavored to be obedient.

When those selected as delegates to national conventions have been disregarded of the wishes of the people, the result has been a series of new conventions, new platforms adopted. Such new conventions, new candidates and new platforms may come this year. If by reason of many candidates voted for by State electors none shall have a majority, then the present House of Representatives will choose the President from the three highest candidates, the votes will be taken by States and each State will have only one vote. Thanks to Bryan's influence, the Democrats have only fourteen States and fourteen votes (all but one Southern) out of forty-six.

If each voter could vote directly for the President of his choice, or if the State Presidential electors were free to select their Presidential candidates, there would not be need for the present complicated and unrepresentative machinery of local conventions, State conventions and national conventions, but the final choice would probably be thrown into the House, which would be unsatisfactory.

Party government requires for its complete fruition a two-party system at the ballot boxes and in Congress, but in the thirty Presidential elections since 1800 there have been more than two candidates for President excepting in seven. Had there not been four candidates in 1880 the war of secession might have been postponed, perhaps forever. There were six candidates in 1904. This year the temperance candidate will probably be influential. Although the existing convention system is faulty and unrepresentative in its basis, as has been seen in the recent New York State convention and generally in the Southern Republican conventions, and although party rule tends too often to party folly, as in Democratic adherence to Bryan, yet party spirit is as a rule patriotic as well as partisan, and is conservative; nationalizing and strengthening as an agency of administration and an organ of government. If wisely used party spirit may bind legislative and executive branches by even the power of the "spoils."

The unsatisfactory and disturbing feature of party government in these our days is pecuniary party sustenance. How is the party chest to be supplied? Who pays the present publicity bills of campaigning candidates for party nominations for the high offices of President in anticipation of the final party struggle in November? They must be large. If party expenditures of money is to be regulated by law, shall each State supervise its primaries and its State conventions or shall Congress? Which will look after the conduct of national conventions? As the Federal Government has not in a constitutional sense any elections, but all are State affairs, it would seem proper for each State to regulate the financing of all elections and voting taking place therein. Money must be had in large sums in order to identify through the clumsy and disfranchising caucus and convention system, Presidential candidates, and prepare fourteen millions of voters for the ballot boxes and the ballot boxes for the voters; but in what way shall the money be obtained?

President Roosevelt's ethical ideal led him to solicit money in 1904 directly from Harriman, without evasion or circumlocution. Both were "practical men." The party morality of Congressman Sherman, as head of the Republican Congress committee, permitted him two years later to appeal, it has been said, to the head of the Union Pacific system, but the exposure caused by the exposure is not calculated to encourage a repetition of such Republican methods. The life insurance and railway methods, Republican and Democratic, are no better. What can be done?

Suppressed Night Riders.

From the Jesamine News.
Probably the following story, related by a farmer who was in town Monday, represents the extent of the "night rider" operations in this county: "This farmer states that his nearest neighbor had planned to raise a small crop this year for home consumption only. This farmer is the father of two boys, aged 11 and 12, and upon whom he was relying to cultivate this crop. The boys did not enter into this part of the programme with the best of spirits and planned to scare 'the old man.' Accordingly one day they cut a lot of lumber switches and laid them in the front of the door of the house. On the door they tacked the following sign:

"Old Man: If you raise any tobacco this year there will be a— I raised here."

Getting Ready for a Party in Corea.

From the Korea Daily News.
The garden party at the Chang Duk Palace on the 28th will be held after the old style. The antique weapons to be used by the guard have been cleaned and polished by the War Department.

FROM BALTIMORE TO WASHINGTON GALLERIES.

Does the environment of Baltimore does something to stimulate one's receptive faculties, for this same old romantic Baltimore has preserved more than a moiety of its serenity and charm—qualities, we are sorry to say, that are fast disappearing in the hurly burly of Philadelphia, which today is quite as noisy in certain sections as the business part of New York. But in Baltimore there still lingers a savor of the Old World city (and oh, the savor of its terrapin). It has quiet streets, and though Henry James envisaged it chiefly as a huge country club, it was nevertheless more worthy of extended study than several other portraits of places in his "American Scene."

From Baltimore to Washington the modulation is as simple as that of the chord of the dominant seventh. The nascent spring burns more deeply in your consciousness as you speed south. Blossoms whiten whole orchards, while the native complexion of the field workers, yellowed near Philadelphia or Baltimore, merges near Washington into an unmistakable ebony. In the new Union Station the vanity of the New York gets his first jolt, which is not lessened by the apparition of other nobler public buildings. Washington has been called a great valley; it is a monumental one, and its soul does not live up an alley but on its magnificent boulevards.

THE SUN recently announced the news that the newly established Gallery of National Art would be, at least for a time, in the present Smithsonian building, furthermore passing the just comment that as a gallery the Smithsonian will hardly prove satisfactory. The Freer Collection luckily is to go into a new gallery to be built especially to house its treasures. In the Corcoran Gallery the art loving pilgrim will find many new pictures by American artists; also a superb loan collection of ex-Senator Clark, one on a larger scale than that shown at the Union League Club last year. Mr. Clark's English portraits are of his best—Hopper, Reynolds, Romney, Lawrence, Raeburn and Gainsborough. His Rembrandt holds the place of honor. A rich feast for Washingtonian eyes and the passing tourist.

Among the American artists represented are Paul Dougherty, E. W. Redfield, Blake-Robinson, Willard Metcalf, the late Theodore Robinson, Horatio Walker, the late George Fuller, Alexander Harrison, George de Forest Brush, W. M. Chase, H. H. Rogers, C. H. Davis, A. H. Wyant (deceased), W. L. Picknell—his brilliant "Road to Conemaugh"—J. Francis Murphy, D. W. Tryon, Robert C. Minor (deceased), Mary Cassatt, George Inness, William Keith, Winslow Homer, Albert Groll, Ben Foster, Max Weyl, Childe Hassam, William Sartain and an unusually fine toned W. L. Lathrop. The striking Bismarck head by Franz Lenbach still fascinates by its intensity of gaze, Huntington's "Mercy" still dreams (as in a lot of national galleries) and the Sturtevant still Gilbert (as all over America, as well as Washington and his wig). Note for the thirty wayfarer—there is no water in the Hinton Perry fountain before the Congressional Library, and to our horror we found upon the walls of one of its chambers the names of Poe and Walt Whitman. Here is something for our pious Hall of Fame to investigate.

As you fly northward toward Philadelphia you have the joyous sense that New York is nearer. Yet you stop over for the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts is holding one of the most brilliant exhibitions of the rapidly vanishing season, not alone in Philadelphia but anywhere else in the land. The names of the exhibitors count up to ten; in fact, they are the Ten American Painters, who but a few weeks ago were to be seen in the Montross Gallery, but the Ten transformed nearly into a hundred. Manager J. E. D. Trask of the Pennsylvania Academy has given this group of artists all the wall space it needed, and the general result is something out of the ordinary. Frank W. Benson is represented by ten pictures, William M. Chase by nine, Joseph De Camp by ten, Thomas W. Dewing by eight, Childe Hassam by ten, Willard Metcalf by nine, Robert Reid by ten, Edward Simmons by eight, Edmund C. Tarbell by ten, J. Alden Weir by ten, while one picture by the late J. M. Twachtman, a former member of this gifted group, is hanging in the list, shows him at his best. Those who did not visit the Montross Gallery when the Ten were showing we now advise to go over to Philadelphia for a few hours and see these canvases. Then smilingly let them ask themselves whether American art is declining! Brilliant virtuosity, poetry, realism, faithful notation of American aspects, portraiture of a high order, still life, impressionism, fantasy and genre art are here presented under the most favorable conditions. Those who have not seen Childe Hassam's "The Opal" may not have hitherto liked his nudes. But this figure of a nude maid with its nacreous flesh tones, the opalescent glow of the room in which she braids her hair before a mirror and the auburn of her hair must convince the most stubborn. And Chase, the daddy of all these young fellows of fifty, shows not only his famous fish and an almost tragic head of Mrs. Chase but also his "Diademes," which, as a custodian remarked near by, "has Whistler skinned to a shadow." The Bensons are "bully," the Chases characteristic; the De Camps stunning, the Dewings miraculous in finish ("The Mirror," lent by C. H. Freer, is one of the most attractive of Dewings), the Childe Hassams a symphony for the eye, the Metcalfs poetic, the Reids breezy, and the Simmons the best gathering of headless Edward that we have seen in years. "His Mother and Child," lent by the city of St. Louis, is a picture that sets vibrating the chord of pity. The Tarbells and Weirs are charming and characteristic. "The Black Hat," the "Gray Bodice," by Weir, are two remarkable portraits. Tarbell is unique.

Baseball As She Is.

From the Lima Daily.
Not to overstate the case it is given to understand that "Baseball" means to the Americans. It is something akin to the vivid expression of the national talent, of the muscular force of the Americans, of their energy, of their initiative, of all those characteristics which delineate them as a superior Nation, and present the men of the North America as of extraordinary individuality.

Whilst we are writing these lines, all the sailors who have landed today from the Battleships at anchor in our Bay, all we may say, with but scarcely an exception, are already winding up their stay in this country in the direction of Bull Ring for the grand struggle of today is for the Championship of the Fleet, between teams selected from amongst all the players of the squadrons—the chosen amongst 14,000!

The spectacle will be an imposing one, and will stir the imagination of the hearts of our guests, recalling to them their own beloved country, where on holidays, the people are accustomed to flock in their thousands—aye, and tens of thousands—to watch the game, that with them awakens the enthusiasm and takes the place that the Bull-fight does amongst the Latins.

Result of 1 and 2 and 3 and 4 and 5 and 6 and 7 and 8 and 9 and 10 and 11 and 12 and 13 and 14 and 15 and 16 and 17 and 18 and 19 and 20 and 21 and 22 and 23 and 24 and 25 and 26 and 27 and 28 and 29 and 30 and 31 and 32 and 33 and 34 and 35 and 36 and 37 and 38 and 39 and 40 and 41 and 42 and 43 and 44 and 45 and 46 and 47 and 48 and 49 and 50 and 51 and 52 and 53 and 54 and 55 and 56 and 57 and 58 and 59 and 60 and 61 and 62 and 63 and 64 and 65 and 66 and 67 and 68 and 69 and 70 and 71 and 72 and 73 and 74 and 75 and 76 and 77 and 78 and 79 and 80 and 81 and 82 and 83 and 84 and 85 and 86 and 87 and 88 and 89 and 90 and 91 and 92 and 93 and 94 and 95 and 96 and 97 and 98 and 99 and 100 and 101 and 102 and 103 and 104 and 105 and 106 and 107 and 108 and 109 and 110 and 111 and 112 and 113 and 114 and 115 and 116 and 117 and 118 and 119 and 120 and 121 and 122 and 123 and 124 and 125 and 126 and 127 and 128 and 129 and 130 and 131 and 132 and 133 and 134 and 135 and 136 and 137 and 138 and 139 and 140 and 141 and 142 and 143 and 144 and 145 and 146 and 147 and 148 and 149 and 150 and 151 and 152 and 153 and 154 and 155 and 156 and 157 and 158 and 159 and 160 and 161 and 162 and 163 and 164 and 165 and 166 and 167 and 168 and 169 and 170 and 171 and 172 and 173 and 174 and 175 and 176 and 177 and 178 and 179 and 180 and 181 and 182 and 183 and 184 and 185 and 186 and 187 and 188 and 189 and 190 and 191 and 192 and 193 and 194 and 195 and 196 and 197 and 198 and 199 and 200 and 201 and 202 and 203 and 204 and 205 and 206 and 207 and 208 and 209 and 210 and 211 and 212 and 213 and 214 and 215 and 216 and 217 and 218 and 219 and 220 and 221 and 222 and 223 and 224 and 225 and 226 and 227 and 228 and 229 and 230 and 231 and 232 and 233 and 234 and 235 and 236 and 237 and 238 and 239 and 240 and 241 and 242 and 243 and